the accuracy of the District Magistrate's report.

Mr. G. RAJAGOPALACHAR.—Are the Government aware that many newspapers have expressed the opinion that the opening of fire on that occasion was not justified ?

Mr. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—Yes, but the Government held a different opinion.

Mr. G. RAJAGOPALACHAR.—If the police officers had not stated that they had opened fire in self-defence on the occasion in question, the Government would have dismissed them, is it not ?

Mr. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—That is a hypothetical question.

Mr. G. RAJAGOPALACHAR.—Do the Government expect the police officers to confess that they were not right in opening fire ?

Mr. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—That is not a supplementary question.

Mr. G. RAJAGOPALACHAR.—Is it not a fact that suggestions from many quarters were received that a committee of enquiry should be appointed with regard to this firing ?

Mr. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—Under the circumstances of the case, Government did not consider it necessary to appoint a committee of enquiry.

Mr. A. J. KHALEEL.—I was also an eye-witness to the incidents of that day. At about 11 A.M., young boys in large numbers collected road metal, jelly, brick-bats and so on and went on pelting them at the policemen. The policemen were therefore moving from place to place. I went to some lawyers who were in the court and were dressed in khaddar and requested them to go and see that the students quietly dispersed. The lawyers did not intervene at that stage. They went to the place long after the firing was over and subsequently some of them wrote articles in newspapers. My own feeling is that if the police had not opened fire, many lives should have been lost. It was a fact that half the hooligans of the city were all concentrated at the place.

Mr. B. L. BYANNA.—Even then, the fact remains that the police opened fire without giving any notice whatever to the crowd.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

Mr. K. T. BHASHYAM AIYANGAR then represented that he and some other members of the House had given notice of an adjournment motion relating to the transfer of certain officers in the Kolar District with a view to facilitating the work of the Committee appointed by the Government in connection with the Viduraswatha disturbances of April 1938, and enquired whether the adjournment motion was admitted by the President.

The FIRST MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina S. P. Rajagopalachari) replied that the Viduraswatha Disturbances Enquiry Committee had received from the Counsel for the Public a letter suggesting the transfer of the officers referred to and that they had forwarded the letter to the Government for disposal. The Government had asked for the opinion of the Committee on the request made on behalf of the public and the Committee had replied that the transfer of the officers was desirable. In view of that opinion, the Government had just decided to effect the transfer. Accordingly, they communicated their decision to the Chairman of the Committee and action was being taken to issue orders transferring the officers. In these circumstances, Government considered that it was not necessary to allow the adjournment motion to be discussed. He hoped that the motion would be withdrawn by the signatories.

Thereupon **Mr. K. T. BHASHYAM AIYANGAR,** on behalf of the requisitionists, withdrew the adjournment motion.

GENERAL DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET—*concld.*

Mr. B. L. BYANNA referred to the statement made by Mr. K. T. Bhashyam Aiyangar on the previous day to the effect that compared to the budgets of six or seven years ago, the Government had brought down the level of expenditure under General Administration by six lakhs of rupees. He requested Mr. Bhashyam Aiyangar to explain to

the House what he meant by this statement.

Mr. K. T. BHASHYAM AIYANGAR invited attention to pages 44 and 45 of the Financial Secretary's Memorandum and explained that the accounts for 1929-30 showed an expenditure of Rs. 20·32 lakhs under "12 General Administration" as against which the budget for 1938-39 provided only for Rs. 13·99 lakhs under the same head. That was the reason why he had stated that he was glad that the cost of General Administration had been brought down by the Government despite their contention that it was not capable of reduction.

The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT (Rajasevanipuna S. Shamanna) explained that the year 1929-30 witnessed several items of expenditure of a very special character. In addition to the general elections to the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council, a heavy expenditure of Rs. 4½ lakhs was incurred mainly due to the Viceregal visit. Also the Electric Departmental charges for Government were higher then. These items of expenditure were not incurred in subsequent years. For these reasons the expenditure under General Administration was very high during the year 1929-30.

Mr. B. P. BASAPPA SETTY represented that the position of agriculturists in the State was deplorable and called for special sympathy at the hands of the Government. The Congress ministries in many of the British Indian provinces had gone into this question thoroughly and scaled down the debts outstanding against agriculturists to a large extent by means of legislation and also had ordered the deferring of payment towards the principal for a period of 5 years. He requested that similar action be taken in Mysore also.

Continuing, he said that literacy in the State continued to be very low. The allotment for primary education was the same as it was several years ago, in spite of the fact that the State's revenues had risen up to Rs. 4 crores. The Government had managed to transfer all responsibility for primary education on to the shoulders of local bodies; but the local bodies were not in a position to discharge that responsibility owing to their slender finances. The department had to order the closure of a number of schools in most districts. The Local Education Authorities were reluctant to close down the schools in view of the fact that the demand for expansion of education was steadily on the increase. The member therefore requested that the Government should make much more liberal grants for primary education in the budget.

In spite of repeated representations made in the Assembly and the Legislative Council, the Government continued to incur too heavy an expenditure on General Administration. Establishments had not been retrenched; several kinds of allowances granted to officers had not been done away with; and the scales of salaries continued to be as high as ever. Consequently, most of the primary needs of the tax-payer could not be provided for The Congress ministries in the neighbouring provinces of British India had effected drastic retrenchments in both establishments and scales of pay. Instead of emulating that healthy example, the Government of Mysore were content with drawing parallels from foreign administrations and pleading that the scales of salaries obtaining in Mysore were incapable of reduction. This attitude had not satisfied the tax-payer in the State. He urged that the Government must give effect to the suggestions made in this respect by representatives of the people.

The Kadur District Board had incurred heavy expenditure to the tune of Rs. 2 lakhs to Rs. 3 lakhs on the construction of bridges and the opening of inter-village communications and such other useful activities. But the Government had not made any contributions for these works. He hoped that they would see the justice of making reasonable contributions to the Kadur District Board as they had done in some other cases.

The coffee industry in the State was passing through very difficult times.

No doubt, the Government had started a coffee experimental station in the malnad and made suitable grants for its working. The planters were grateful to the Government for this. But the planters were unable to pay even the assessment on the lands on account of the slump in the coffee market. So much so, the cess of 2 annas which the Government were levying with a view to carrying on propaganda for improving the sales of coffee, was working as a hardship. And yet, the planters were prepared to shoulder that burden since propaganda was also necessary. But they could certainly not afford to pay the export duty on coffee at the enhanced rate of one rupee per hundredweight. He requested that Government should try their best to have this duty reduced to the former level of 8 annas. If this relief was not secured, the coffee planters would surely be unable to face the present situation.

As regards buses plying for hire, the Government had made a rule recently that all buses should be replaced at the end of 5 years. This was working as a hardship on the bus-owners since some of the buses were quite useful even for longer periods. He therefore requested that the rule should be relaxed to some extent in all cases or that at least the District Magistrate given the discretion not to enforce this rule too strictly in deserving cases.

Referring to the recent orders of Government relating to shortening the length of the barrels of muzzle-loaders, he represented that muzzle-loaders with barrels of short lengths would not be effective in destroying wild animals which damaged the crops. Secondly, in malnad, thieves and burglars were rarely heard of at present partly due to the reason that many of the raiyats owned muzzle-loaders. But if these weapons were rendered ineffective, it was likely that thieving and burglary would increase. For these reasons, the member requested that the order in question be withdrawn

The speaker then complained of anti-Congress propaganda on the part of Government officers and requested that instructions be issued to them to desist from such activities. He also requested them to sympathetically understand the agitation going on at present in favour of the establishment of responsible government and to pass favourable orders when the report of the Committee on Constitutional Reforms in the State was received.

Mr. MIR MAHOMED HUSSAIN brought to notice that in the name of the Congress so many persons were setting up ignorant raiyats to violence and were using abusive terms with reference not only to Government but also the Ruler. They did not hesitate to bring ladies into the political arena and sow the seed of discontent and disloyalty through them among the masses.

Mr. SYED MOHIYUDDIN HUSSAIN, reviewing the budget grants, complained that the allotment of Rs. 10,000 for expansion of primary education in all the 8 districts, was too meagre. When primary education was under the sole control of the Government, there was at least a semblance of development, but it had become completely stagnant after the transfer of responsibility in regard to it to local bodies. The District Boards hesitated to increase their revenues by fresh taxation for fear of losing the support of the voters at the following election. Thus they were forced to approach the Government for additional grants for even small schemes.

Whenever the question of primary education was mooted in the House, the Government were referring the members to District Boards, thereby escaping their responsibility. If primary education should develop at all, it could be achieved only by re-transferring the responsibility from the local bodies to the Government.

As regards the management of primary schools, he complained that even petty questions pertaining to primary schools were discussed at the quarterly meetings of the District Boards which caused inordinate delays at every stage. In this connection, the speaker criticised the move on the part of the Chitaldrug District Board which thought it fit to hold its last meeting at Molkalmuru, apparently for no other

object except enabling the members to earn travelling and daily allowances. This, in his opinion, was an avoidable expenditure incurred by a set of non-officials who had been condemning the Government for their extravagant expenditure under salaries and allowances. But this incident showed that those critics themselves were not above reproach.

Proceeding, the member was of opinion that as a result of the scheme of local self-government, only a handful of non-officials had benefited. That would be the case with the projected scheme of bifurcating the Mysore District as well as the District Board and said that the allowances paid to the President, Vice-President and the cost of their establishments, etc., amounted to very nearly the salary of a Deputy Commissioner. But the return obtained by the people was not commensurate with that much of expenditure.

He next referred to the provision for medical aid and pleaded for special encouragement for Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine, by opening suitable dispensaries under those systems in all important villages. Each such dispensary could serve the needs of 5 or 6 surrounding villages. Qualified candidates trained in the local Ayurvedic and Unani College were available in large numbers for employment on a salary of even Rs. 20 each. He therefore requested the Government to make the necessary grants to the District Boards in this behalf.

The member then put up a strong plea for the creation of housing facilities for labourers who were all leading a miserable existence, living as they did in dingy hovels.

He also emphasized the need for enacting suitable legislation to put an end to beggar-nuisance, especially to prevent able-bodied men from resorting to beggary.

Referring to the Police Department, he commended the action of the Inspector-General in obtaining for the police force a small increase in pay and on the provision made for entertaining 35 Probationary Sub-Inspectors during the budget year. In this connection, the speaker said that the appearance of the existing police force fell short of the standard expected of it and hoped that in future recruitments, special care would be taken to recruit only strong and well-built persons. He was of opinion that more than educational qualifications, good physique should be the criterion for selection of recruits to this department.

Mr. SHADAKSHARAPPA said that though the Government had sanctioned Rs. 10,000 for the expansion of primary education during the year 1937-38, only Rs. 2,000 had been actually utilized, allowing the remaining amount to lapse. During the budget year also, only Rs. 10,000 had been allotted for the purpose. He thought it necessary to increase the grant substantially so as to create a stimulus to the spread of primary education in the villages. There was an outcry for school buildings everywhere and the residents of villages were asked to find buildings before schools could be sanctioned. As the villagers were too poor to construct buildings at their own cost, the money had to be found only from village panchayat funds. But this was objected to by the Amildars as being opposed to rules. He therefore requested the Government to authorize the Amildars to permit the utilization of the village panchayat funds for constructing school houses where necessary.

Proceeding, the speaker represented that in the Chitaldrug District most of the villages had no dispensaries and in a few places where they existed, the medicines supplied were scanty. That was the case in Parasurampura and Challakere. He therefore prayed that the grant for the purchase of medicines should be improved adequately. As the District Boards had no money to put up buildings for dispensaries, he requested that special grants be sanctioned to each District Board for this as well as for roads, drinking water wells, etc. In this connection, he expressed his gratitude to the Dewan for having granted a loan of Rs. 5 lakhs for the Chitaldrug District Board for construction of roads and wells.

The member then brought to notice that in his district even during the previous year there was failure of monsoon with the result that the agriculturists suffered severe losses. This fact was represented to the Revenue Commissioner as well as the Member of Council during their visit to Chitaldrug by a deputation of raiyats who waited on them and some petitions also were presented praying for the grant of remissions. But no orders seemed to have been passed on them till now. Whenever the question of remission in the Chitaldrug District was mooted in the House, it was usual for the First Member of Council to reply with a counter-argument that the rates of assessment prevailing in that district were the lowest in the State though the maximum rates went up to Rs. 1-4 0 per acre.

The FIRST MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina S. P. Rajagopalachari) replied that according to Government records, the average rate was only 8 annas per acre.

Mr. SHADAKSHARAPPA pointed out that Chitaldrug was the driest district in the State where only cheap dry crops like jola, kambu, save, groundnut, etc., were being cultivated and the return to the raiyats was very meagre. And yet, even when there was failure of rains, Government were collecting the full assessment.

The REVENUE COMMISSIONER (Mr. K. V. Anantaraman) pointed out that remissions had been sanctioned in all cases where recommendations had been sent up by the district authorities. Instructions had also been issued to the Deputy Commissioner that in such cases, only the first two instalments of land revenue should be recovered until further orders.

ANOTHER MEMBER pointed out that all the 4 *khists* had been collected in full already.

Mr. K. V. ANANTARAMAN replied that if there were any such cases, the excess collection would be refunded pending the disposal of remission cases. But, cases of dry assessment stood on a different footing, as the rules governing them were different. Moreover, according to the official reports, there was no justification for claiming dry remissions in the Chitaldrug District during the year.

Mr. SHADAKSHARAPPA enquired whether dry remissions had not been granted in a few cases in the district.

Mr. K. V. ANANTARAMAN replied that remission of only wet assessment had been granted in many cases.

Mr. SHADAKSHARAPPA urged that remission rules should be suitably amended so as to provide for dry remissions also.

Mr. K. V. ANANTARAMAN replied that the land revenue system in Mysore was based on the Bombay model and that the question of adopting all the improvements made in Bombay in regard to collection of dry assessment was under the serious consideration of Government, and that orders might issue early.

Mr. SHADAKSHARAPPA then thanked the Dewan for sanctioning the construction of a bridge over the Vedavathi river at a cost of Rs. 2,11,000. At the same time, he complained that several minor tanks in the district were in a state of disrepair and appealed to the Government to order their early restoration.

Mr. G. SANKARA SETTY represented that more than 75 per cent of the population depended upon cultivation carried on with the help of minor tanks. At the time of the original settlement in 1905, the tanks used to get filled at least once a year. Whereas now, they were getting full supply hardly once in 3 or 4 years. The restoration of these minor tanks was therefore urgently called for and Government should earmark a good portion of the remission obtained under the subsidy for this purpose and lay out a ten-year programme by allotting at least Rs. 2 lakhs every year for the purpose.

As regards primary education, he said that the provision of Rs. 10,000 was too inadequate and that it should be increased even at the risk of reducing the grant for the University. As the District Boards did not possess the necessary financial resources, he suggested that the Government should,

by a modification of the existing rules, permit the utilization of the railway cess for the purpose of primary education as well as for roads, and that they themselves should provide in the budget at least Rs. 2 lakhs every year as their quota of expenditure, so that in course of time, every village might be equipped with a primary school.

The member next referred to the gradual deterioration of certain subsidiary occupations like collection of tangadi bark used for tanning of leather, which was thriving in the State till the year 1929-30, yielding about Rs. 9 lakhs a year. A set-back in that trade was brought about by the abolition of export duty on hides. In order to safeguard the tanning industry in the State, he requested the Government to move the Government of India in the matter of re-imposing the export duty. If this was done, not only the trade in tangadi bark but also in pongum oil and gallnut would receive an impetus.

He next thanked the Government for the initiative taken by them in encouraging the cultivation of Virginia tobacco by means of legislative control. He also said that the soil of Mysore was eminently suited for the cultivation of groundnut and crops worth one crore of rupees could be raised annually. He prayed that the Government of India be moved in the matter of creating neces sary facilities for their export to foreign countries as a commercial crop.

Referring to the statement made by the Revenue Commissioner earlier in the day that remissions were being given to the raiyats in all deserving cases **Mr. S. C. MALLIAH** complained that in many cases in the Mysore District where the raiyats had not realized even four-anna crop, remissions had not been sanctioned. Those raiyats had not yet paid the kandayam in many cases and it would be a great relief to them if their cases were sympathetically considered and remissions given to them.

Mr. K. MARULAPPA remarked that the season and crop reports were not dependable. For instance, during the year, the *mungar* rains had failed all over the State and the raiyats had not even started ploughing operations. Yet the said report did not contain any reference to it. Such inaccurate reports were of no benefit to the raiyats. It was necessary that accurate reports should be published if at all they should be useful to any one. He also suggested that the revenue officers should see that *pahni* was maintained accurately.

The speaker then represented that Government should provide a sum of Rs. 16 lakhs for distribution among the eight districts at the rate of two lakhs for each district for granting takavi loans to the raiyats to tide over their present situation.

Referring to irrigation under the Madaga tank in the Kadur Taluk, he said that while the existing supply was scarcely sufficient to meet the demands of the *atchkat*, there was a proposal to divert water from one of the channels for supply to an additional tract of nearly 450 acres for fruit culture. If this was done, lands at the tail end of the channel were bound to suffer for want of water. For these reasons, he appealed to the Government not to increase the *atchkat* under the tank.

Mr. S. C. BELURIAH represented that for encouraging professional occupations of minority communities and particularly the *Baja Bhajantri* School at Holenarsipur, sufficient funds be provided in the budget. He requested that a middle school at Hadlipura and a dispensary at Halekote, both in Holenarsipur Taluk, be established. He thanked the Government for having provided tap water to the people of Holenarsipur and added that this had necessitated a suitable drainage scheme for the town. Referring to primary education in the Hassan District, he said that there was no progress worth the name for want of adequate number of schools and requested that more schools be opened, and that the pay of primary school teachers be enhanced to some extent at least.

Mr. K. N. PUTTANNA had no hesitation in saying that the budget under discussion was a surplus one. Last year, due to floods many tanks had breached in the Mysore District, and in other places rains had failed. Government had given remissions on a

liberal scale in all deserving cases and in other directions also they had shown concessions to the raiyats. It was really praise-worthy that in spite of the reduction in their revenues and the grant of relief to the raiyats in various directions, Government had provided additional grants for nation building departments.

Referring to the land revenue demand in the budget under discussion, he feared that the Government would not be able to realize their expectations because the *mungar* rains had failed. The raiyats, more especially those in the Nanjangud and Chamarajanagar Taluks, would require to be given some remissions as the lands under tanks which had breached during the floods of the previous year were not likely to yield full crop for the reason that the tanks had not been repaired. In the conference held at Mugur, a resolution to this effect had been passed and submitted to the authorities for sympathetic consideration.

The speaker also brought to notice that coercive measures were being taken mercilessly by the revenue authorities in respect of land revenue collections, because they were afraid that they would be punished if collections fell short of expectations. The Government were promising every time the question came up before the House that circular instructions would be issued to the subordinate revenue officials not to be harsh with the raiyats in the matter of collections. All the same, the revenue authorities continued to be harsh. It was very necessary that Government should show some concession in deserving cases.

As regards remissions, the Revenue Commissioner had stated that remissions for the year 1936-37 had been sanctioned, but in certain taluks the order reached the concerned parties in May 1938 and in respect of certain other taluks, orders had not yet been received. In the meantime, the assessment for 1936-37 and even for 1937-38 had already been collected. According to rules, claims for remission would lapse after a period of two years. So the remissions sanctioned would not help the raiyats. He would therefore request the Government to issue instructions to the officers concerned to refund to the raiyats the amounts remitted.

Referring to revenues from minor items, he said that at a time when there was a demand for abolishing the salt tax throughout India, it was surprising to see that the washermen in Chamarajanagar Taluk were being taxed for the ಚಿಲ್ಲಾಮಣ್ಣು used by them for washing purposes. He requested that this tax should be done away with at once as it was causing great hardship to the poor washermen.

As regards the removal of fuel from the forests, the speaker said that a fee of four annas was being levied in the case of small size carts (ಬಂಡಿ) and six annas in the case of bigger carts (ಗಾಡಿ). This differentiation should be done away with and a uniform rate of four annas per cart should be levied in the case of all carts, irrespective of their size, carrying fuel from the forests.

Mr. PUTTANNA then referred to the grazing fees levied by the Forest Department and said that Government might not realize the full amount of the demand even under that head. At present a grazing fee of four annas was being levied per head of cattle for allowing it to graze in the forests for the period from June to end of December. This was causing great hardship to the raiyats, as the moment the cattle entered the forests after December, they were driven to the pound and the raiyat had to pay a fine of Rs. 1-4-0 per head to get them released. It was therefore very desirable that 4 annas should be fixed as the grazing fee for the entire year.

Referring to primary education, he regretted that in spite of the fact that education cess was being levied even from raiyats whose annual income was as low as Rs. 30 and who were paying a *kandayam* of Rs. 3, their children went without education. On the other hand, the Government servants were immune from paying the cess and yet their children were enjoying the full benefits of education. This was very iniquitous and immediate steps should

therefore be taken to provide the required number of schools in the rural parts. As regards middle schools, he did not know on what basis they were being sanctioned. So far, only road-side villages had benefited and the interior parts had been left uncared for. Government should establish more middle schools in the rural parts and the allotment made in the budget should be utilized for increasing the number of such schools especially in the Chamarajanagar Taluk.

Sri. K. D. RUKMINIAMMA, speaking on behalf of the Women's interest, regretted that though the Mysore State was the pioneer in women's education in South India, having taken it up as early as 50 years ago, yet the percentage of literacy in the State was very low. Baroda, Travancore and Cochin had gone far in advance of Mysore in this respect. The reason for this was obvious. The raiyats in the State lived mostly in the villages where there were not even primary schools. Though the Elementary Education Act was passed some 6 or 7 years ago, the scheme had not been fully worked. The responsibility for primary education had been entrusted to local bodies and those bodies were indifferent to the cause of women's education. Even the little encouragement women's education had in the past had disappeared. Languishing schools were abolished, separate schools for girls were considered unnecessary and co-education was advocated. In many villages there was only one hall for holding the school consisting of 100 to 150 boys. While accommodation was not sufficient even for boys, she wondered how girls could be accommodated there. In a village called Tandavapura, three miles from Nanjangud, 60 girls sought admission in one day but there was no accommodation. For these reasons, women's education suffered a set back in the rural parts. Government were giving special attention and encouragement to the backward classes. As women were also very backward, it was of paramount importance that Government should take special interest in their educational advancement.

Continuing, the speaker said that under the expansion scheme, 16 schools were opened in the Mysore District during the year. She regretted that her request to the authorities to set apart at least 2 of them, if not more, for girls was not complied with on the ground that boys and girls of all communities could be admitted into the general schools. Co-education might be feasible in towns and cities but not in rural parts where there was no enlightenment. Unless separate schools were opened for boys, girls and Adikarnatakas, she was afraid that no substantial progress was possible of achievement in primary education in the State.

One of the members had said that the School Boards were responsible for a great deal of delay in disposing of questions connected with primary education. She was in entire agreement with that statement. Prior to the formation of these Boards, there was prompt despatch of work. The School Boards met once a month and sent up their recommendations to the District Boards which body met once in three months. And when that body met, with the long agenda before it, questions relating to primary education might or might not be taken up. Granting that the questions were reached and discussed, the recommendations of the Board had to be forwarded to the department who in their turn had to make their own recommendations to Government for final orders. The procedure was very complicated and involved great delay. Even simple questions would take a year or even more before they could be disposed of. The speaker therefore urged that the present organization should either be mended or ended.

Referring to middle schools, **Mrs. RUKMINIAMMA** said that in the very first girls' middle school established in the State, there was great congestion. The Maharani's College started work some 50 years ago and those responsible for it could not anticipate correctly what the future requirement of the institution would be. Except white-washing and other minor repairs, no substantial additions were made to the building al

these years. At present a middle school, a high school and a college consisting in the aggregate of about 700 pupils were being held in that building. At a time when great importance was attached to the physical culture of girls, it was a pity that in the said institution there was not enough open space for them. To remove this congestion, she suggested that the middle school section which had a strength of about 400 girls should be shifted from the building and located elsewhere.

Mr. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI replied that the question was under the active consideration of Government.

Mrs. RUKMINIAMMA then referred to collegiate education for girls. She said that as long as the Maharani's College had been affiliated to the Madras University, it had a Science Section attached to it, but the moment the institution came under the control of the Mysore University, the Science section was abolished and Bangalore was made the Science centre. This had caused great inconvenience to girls taking up Science subjects as they had to go to Bangalore for studies. The question of opening a Science section for the Intermediate grade in the Maharani's College had come up for discussion in the Senate, but it was lost for want of one vote. In spite of it she would appeal to the Government that a Science section be opened in the Maharani's College for the Intermediate grade and that a sum of Rs. 20,000 be provided for this purpose in the budget under discussion. She hoped that there would be no opposition to this request from any quarter of at least this House.

Proceeding, she thanked the President for having introduced her to a distinguished visitor as the first lady graduate in South India. She would at the same time request him to consider how much encouragement and support Government should have given her to attain that qualification. Government continued this policy for a long time with the object of encouraging women's education and absorbing women graduates in service, and it was as a result of that policy that she had the good fortune of rising to be the Head of the Maharani's College. Except for a short period in 1913 when there was a European Superintendent, all along Mysore lady graduates were placed in charge of the institution. It was nearly 6 years since she had retired and both her successors were, though not Mysoreans, Indians. But she was surprised that the Government should have departed from this wholesome policy and imported a foreigner to that post by granting her over-seas allowance, personal allowance and so on, ignoring the claims of Mysoreans. She wondered whether qualified ladies fit to hold the post of Superintendent of the College were not available in Mysore, or, at any rate, in India.

The PRESIDENT observed that it was considered desirable that in that institution English should be taught by one whose mother-tongue was English. For this reason the European lady was appointed and in the best interests of the institution.

Mrs. RUKMINIAMMA said that, if that was the only object, the European lady could have been appointed as a Professor and not as Superintendent.

The PRESIDENT said that it was desirable that she should, in addition to teaching English, be placed in administrative charge of the institution.

In conclusion, **Mrs. RUKMINIAMMA** appealed to the Government to encourage local women by appointing them to responsible posts.

Mrs. W. H. THEOBALD represented that when she visited Chikmagalur, she had come to know that for want of water facilities in the Maternity Hospital there, great difficulty was being experienced and requested that adequate provision be made in the budget to supply this want.

The SECOND MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina N. Madhava Rau) said that the question was under active consideration.

GOVERNMENT BUSINESS—BILLS—*concld.*

IV. General Principles of the Mysore Public Parks Bill—*concld.*

Mr. S. C. MALLIAH said that the bill was not necessary for the present